## JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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No.675

12th November, 1951.

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President of Chile demands that Moscow cease interfering in the
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The defence of peace (Article by B.D.)

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P.2. NEW REGULATIONS: ALLOTMENT OF MONETARY AID FOR POOR RELIEF

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### NOTE OF FPRY GOVERNMENT TO BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT CONCERNING ANTI-YUGOSLAV SLANTEROUS EXHIBITION IN SOFIA

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY handed today on the 10th of November a note to the Embassy of PR Bulgaria in Belgrade concerning the opening of an anti-Yugoslav slanderous exhibition in Sofia.

The note, inter alia, says:

"On the 27th of October the member of the Bulgarian Government, Mr. C. Toncev, opened in the presence of a few other members of the Ministerial Council of PR Bulgaria an exhibition which exclusively contains anti-Yugoslav slanderous propaganda material. This exhibition consists entirely of flagrant forgeries, white lies and slanders, insulting cartoons, perversed citations and fabricated 'documents' in which in an unscrupulous way the peoples of the FPRY and their legitimate government are being 'nsulted.

"Besides, the Bulgarian press for its part and in connection with this exhibition launched a separate and extensive hostile campaign against the FPRY and its Government, designed to sow dissension between the Bulgarian and Yugoslav nations and to still more sharpen relations between these two countries and to the effect of further strengthening the aggressive pressure against Yugoslavia."

The note further states that this exhibition only illustrates the unscrupulousness and vehemence by which the Government of PR Bulgaria conducts its policy of aggressive pressure against our country and recalls the fact that the organs of the Bulgarian Government in the period from January 1 to October 15 of this year provoked 140 incidents on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border, among which is one murder, one wounding and two kidnappings of Yugoslav frontier guards, 28 violations of Yugoslav territory and 108 armed provocations and other incidents. In order to conceal its responsibility for the state of affairs which its aggressive policy of pressure has created on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian frontier and which on the other hand has caused serious concern of the Bulgarian people and the world public opinion, the Bulgarian Government organises—says the note—an exhibition unprecedented in the history of countries that maintain diplomatic relations. Numerous endeavours of the FPRY Government in the direction of peaceful normalisation of relations between the two countries remain at the same time without response by the Bulgarian Government.

The note of the Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs especially emphasises that the Bulgarian Government during 1948 in its Note No. 33577-38-I of the 30th July and No. 261 of 8th September of the same year had expressed a readiness to prevent the reoccurrence of the publication of insulting anti-Yugoslav cartoons; while today the Bulgarian Government does not only attempt to exclude itself from these anti-Yugoslav actions, but on the contrary gives to them an official character by the presence of its members at the opening of these slanderous and hostile manifestations.

"The Government of PR Bulgaria has in this way clearly shown that it is not concerned that the relations with the FPRY and PR Bulgaria be normalised, but on the contrary it does not choose means in its policy of constant aggravation of these relations and is resolved to carry on still further the sharpening of relations between the two neighbourings countries against the vital interests of the people's of these two countries."

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The Government of the FPRY states that such an attitude and policy of the Bulgarian Government represents a new hostile act against the FPRY and that it inflicts serious blows to the interests of the Balkan people for the preservation of peace in this part of Europe. The Government of PR Bulgaria bears the exclusive responsibility for consequences which have occurred and can occur owing to such policy."

Protesting most energetically against the opening of the slanderous anti-Yugoslav exhibition in Sofia and requesting the Bulgarian Government to close the exhibition and to cease the hostile campaign against our country, the note of our Government emphasises that not only the basic interests of the people of both countries but their interests for peace require the Bulgarian Government to show its readiness through deeds to prevent hostile actions against our country and that it is really concerned in removing the causes of present tension in the relations between the two countries.

(BORBA - 11th November, 1951)

## SIGNING OF AN AGREEMENT FOR UNESCO TECHNICAL ALD TO YUGOSLAVIA

Yesterday in the Council for Science and Culture of the FPRY Government an agreement for technical aid of UNESCO to Yugoslavia was signed. On behalf of UNESCO the agreement was signed by M. Jean Villard, Professor at the Sorbonne and Chief of the Centre for Scientific Documentation in Paris, and on behalf of the Yugoslav Government by Minister-President of the Council for Science and Culture of the FPRY, Rodoljub Colakovic. At the signing of this agreement also were Vladislav Ribnikar, Deputy President of the Council for Science and Culture of the FPRY, and Milovan Matic, Secretary of the Yugoslav National Commission to UNESCO.

Under the agreement for technical aid, UNESCO allots to Yugoslavia the sum of \$60,000. On the basis of this aid, three experts will be sent to Yugoslavia who are to assist in the organising a centre for scientific documentation. At the same time the means for technical aid will be spent on seven scholarships, lasting six months, which will be used by Yugoslav experts to perfect their studies abroad. One part of the technical aid will be used for purchasing apparatus for microfilms, journals and other material necessary for the Centre.

During his sojourn in Belgrade, M. Villard considered with the representative of the Council for Science and Culture of the FPRY new proposals which our Governments intends to present to UNESCO. There are three projects by which further aid of UNESCO is provided for our country: the first provides the establishment of the centre which would study and make prototypes for preparatory secondary and vocational schools; the second relates to the establishment of a pedagogic centre for vocational schools; the third provides for the establishment of a pedagogic centre for handicapped children.

The signing of this agreement occurred after the request of our government which was presented a short time ago to UNESCO for allotting technical aid. M. Jean Villard was sent by UNESCO to Yugoslavia with the authorisation to conclude an agreement with our government and, as the well-known Chief and founder of the Centre for Scientific Documentation in Paris, to advise in the establishing of a similar centre in our country. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 11th November, 1951)

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### SPANISH ANTI-FASCISTS HAVE DEPARTED FROM OUR COUNTRY

The delegation of Spanish Anti-Fascists, who have been the guests of the Central Committee of the War Veterans Federation of Yugoslavia, spent twenty days in our country and left yesterday from Belgrade. At the railway station the Spanish guests were bid farewell by Velimir Stojnic, General Secretary of the War Veterans Federation, Marjan Vivoda, Member of the Executive Board of the War Veterans Federation, and former Spanish Veterans from Yugoslavia, Vlajko Begovic, Voja Todorovic, Djura Sesterovic, Ranko Vujovic and Uradin Boric.

The representatives of Republican Spain during their sojourn in Yugoslavia were everywhere cordially welcomed. They are enthusiastic over the ambitions of the working people of Yugoslavia in building socialism and the contribution of the people of Yugoslavia in the common cause of peace and cooperation of progressive men in the world. Their impressions of Yugoslavia were expressed in the worlds of Jesus Hernandez at the annual celebration of the defense of Madrid: "Hold high the flag of socialism—the flag which GC CP Yugoslavia and Comrade Tito hold." (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 11th November, 1951)

# PROTEST OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ITALIAN UNION AGAINST THE TRIAL AT LUCCA (Capodistria, 10th November)

At the extra session of the Executive Committee of the Italian Union in the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT, which is being held today in Piran, representatives of the Italian inhabitants of the Istrian. County expressed their disapproval of the false and anti-Yugoslav trial at Lucca of Garibaldini, who fought together with the Yugoslav partisans.

"This trial is a reflection upon the intentions to place on the defendant's bench/finti-Fascist movement in Italy and all those who defended the honour of Italy--says the telegram sent to the Plenum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY. Besides, at the trial at Lucca was shown, owing to the partiality of the court and the statements of the prosecutor and the defense and the witnessing of Fascist criminals (as Borge'zi, Fascuinelli and others), a component part of the anti-Yugoslav campaign which has recently been increased by the Italian neo-Fascists and Cominformists with the support and sympathy of government circles."

The telegram ends: "We raise this accusation more indignantly because all this hampers the establishment of normal relations between Italy and Yugoslavia, for which our Yugoslav Government has so strived and which is in the interest of both the people and peace."

The Executive Committee of the Italian Union of the Yugoslav Zone of the FTT, together with the Secretaries of the Italian Clubs of Culture, has also analysed the results of the recent Italian festival which was held at Piran. The Committee has pronounced as the best Italian Club of Culture "Antonio Gramssi" from Capodistria.

(BORBA - 11th November, 1951)

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### MARSHAL TITO RECEIVES THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, SIR IVO MALLET

The President of the Federal Government, Marshal of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito received the newly-appointed Ambassador of Great Britain in Yugoslavia, Sir Ivo Mallet at 10 o'clock yesterday. (Tanjug)

(POLITIKA - 11th November, 1951)

### ETBIN KRISTAN VISITS MARSHAL TITO

This morning Marshal Tito received Etbin Kristan, the well-known American writer of Slovene origin and veteran of the Trade Union movement, together with his wife. They stayed to lunch.

(POLITIKA - 11th November, 1951).

## NOTE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FIRY TO RUMANIA - In 35 days Rumanian frontier organs have provoked 24 incidents

(Belgrade, 10th November)

During the 35 days from September 10th to October 15th, the Rumanian frontier guards have carried out 24 provocative acts on the Yugoslav-Rumanian border. In the Note, which is concerned with this, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia has indicated to the Rumanian Embassy in Belgrade, a number of cases when the Rumanian frontier organs had fired on Yugoslav patrols, rontier guards and fishermen (on the River Danube) are mentioned. Also mentioned in the Note are two cases of violation of the Yugoslav air space by Rumanian aircraft of the Russian type, as well as several cases of smuggling into Yugoslavia of anti-Yugoslav propaganda material across the Begej River.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY declares that hitherto it had protested, by a series of Notes, to the Rumanian Embassy over the numerous border incidents provoked by the Rumanian frontier guards, and that it had asked that the Rumanian Government undertake measures to stop this aggressive activity against Yugoslavia. "However," it is pointed out in the Note, "the Rumanian frontier guards and Air Force are systematically continuing their provocative armed activity on the Yugoslav-Rumanian border".

At the end of the Note it is pointed out that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia again energetically protests over the armed incidents and violations of the Yugoslav air space and demands that the Rumanian Government undertake measures so that in the future the Rumanian frontier guards and Air Force should stop such provocative activity on the Yugoslav-Rumanian border.

(BORBA - 11th November, 1951).

### FRENCH AMBASSADOR LAYS A WREATH ON GRAVES OF FRENCH SOLDIERS

The French Ambassador in Belgrade, M. Philippe Baudet, laid a wreath on the graves of French soldiers who fell in World War I. This Armistice Day celebration took place yesterday morning.

Present at the ceremony were representatives of the French Embassy in Belgrade, military representatives of the Federal Army and on the Yugoslav side, Colonel Rade Knezevic, Deputy Commandant of Belgrade, and Pavle Beljanski, Deputy Chief of Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Approved For Release 2002/08/15 : CIA-RDP83-00415R010400040019-1 , 1951).

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### YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR IN FARIS GIVES LUNCH IN HONOUR OF TRYGVE LIE

(Paris, 11th November)

On the occasion of the arrival of the Eugoslav delegation to the sixth session of the UN Assembly the Ambassador of the FPRY in Paris, Serdien Prica gave a luncheon in honour of the General Secretary of the United Nations, Trygve Lie.

Present at the luncheon was Edvard Kardelj, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY, and chief of the delegation, together with other delegates.

(BORBA - 12th November, 1951).

### FEDERATION OF PARTISANS IN TRIESTE PROTESTS ABOUT THE TRIAL IN LUCCA

(Trieste, 11th November)

At a session of the Chief Committee of the Partisan Federation in Trieste, a resolution was passed pointing out that in the Italian Courts today there are elements which are fighting against Nazism-Fascism, while Fascist elements enjoy complete freedom and everywhere in the courts are in a strong position to oppose those who are fighting for the freedom of Italy.

The resolution protested against the attempt to treat the Partisan struggle against occupation by the Federal Yugoslav Army, as a crime - as indeed an attempt was being made today, at the trial in Lucca - in opposition to the regulations in the Peace Treaty. The Trieste tartosam Federation invited the Italian Government to take steps to prevent the persecution of Partisans. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 12th November, 1951).

### CORRECTION OF TANJUG STATEMENT ABOUT BELGRADE TOWN FEOPLE'S COMMITTEES

In a Tanjug news item under the heading "Proposal for a new territorial division and reorganisation of the Belgrade Town People's Committee", which appeared in Borba of the day before yesterday, on the second page, it was stated at the beginning of the report that a proposal had been put forward for the creation of a Commission of experts from the Council of Law Administration and Development of People's Authorities of the FPRY, in conjunction with the Executive Committees of the Belgrade People's Committees. This Commission, however, does not exist in the Council of Law Administration of the FPRY. This proposal is concerned with the Executive Committee of the Belgrade People's Front.

(BORBA - 12th November, 1951).